FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 12, 1842.

IP 'J. W.' (who writes us abusing 'Association,') is welcome to stop our paper when he pleases, but not to control its columns, except so far as he may choose to purchase space in it, as others do. The articles on Association will benceforth appear tri-weekly, but only because we are not able, under the pressure of important matter, to give more space to them, and the triends of the cause are not able to pay for it. If they chose to pay for a farther space, they should certainly have it. On what ground would . J.

W. have us refuse them? As to our own recent remarks on the subject, they were called out by those of an opponent, who claimed to be heard, and was insulged. 'J. W.' may dismiss his fears that our sympathy with the cause of 'Association,' or rather with the trodden millions it seeks to elevate, and which it alone appears to offer practical means of elevating to comfort and the dignity of manbood, will weaken our political efficiency or the popular estimate of our judgement. We give little thought to what may be the popular opinion of a course which gives promise of good to mankind-the one great desire of all generous hearts. Should we be the means of lightening the woes of Humanity, even slightly, how fa would this outweigh all the unfavorable opinions of the million! Let us commend to 'J W.' and those who thick with him, the following glorious passage from the writings of our beloved friend and teacher, RALPH WALDO EMERSON: "Let it not be recorded in our own memories, that in the moment of the Eternity, when we who were named by our names filtted across the light, we were afraid of any fact, or disgraced the fair Day by a pusillanimous preference of our Bread to our Freedom. What is the Scholar, what is the man for, but for hospitality to every new Thought of his time? Have you Leisure, Power, Property, Friends, you shall be the asylum and parron of every new thought, every unproven opinion, every unfield project, which proceeds out of good will and honest seeking. All the news papers, all the tongues of to-day will of course at first deliane what is noble; but you who hold not of To-day, not of the Times, but of the Everlasting, are to stand for it; and the highest compliment man ever receives from heaven is the sending to him its disguised and discredited Angels."

of Ga., a Free Trade Whig, moved the twenty per cent limitation in the Land Distribution bill, which is now made the pretext for so much mischief. It was carried, of course, by Loco-Foco and a few Southern Whig votes.

the sending to him its disguised and discredited Angels.'

For Tariff on Salt-Clay in Pennsylvania-Reasons for Protection-The Croton Water-Letter from Illinois-Water Rents in Boston, and an article on Association, see First Page.

For a Poem-Female Courage and What a Lawyer should be, see Last Page.

IF See the cheering advices from Washington from a well advised source. We entreat the Whigs in Congress, while they persist in their righteous resolution to yield nothing to Executive dictation, NOT TO ADJOURN WHILE THERE RE-MAINS A HOPE OF DOING ANY THING FOR THE

The Treaty with England.

We learn by a letter from a Member of Congres that the articles of a Treaty between this Country and Great Britain, settling all the points of exist ing difference on this side of the Rocky Mountains. have been settled between Mr. Webster and Lord Ashburton, and that the Treaty, duly engrossed and signed, was transmitted to Congress on Mon day. A copy of it was brought on to this city of Wednesday by Capt. Wright, a Special Messen ger from Lord Ashburton to his Government, who took passage yesterday in the Great Western.

We cannot doubt that this Treaty will be ratified by both Governments, and that the fervent gratitude of the people of both nations, and of the whol Christian world, will richly reward the great Statesmen who have so beneficently and success fully labored to adjust the many and serious ground of difference between the two great Nations.

Mr. Webster, having on nobly completed this great work, will probably resign his place in the Cabinet immediately, and Mr. Forward is expect ed to do likewise. Both of these Secretaries ar now laboring under severe illness. Mr. Spencer' resignation is also rumored, but we have seen no intimations of such a purpose which appeared to have his sanction. That each of these Statesmer on resigning a situation which must have long been irksome and when he can no longer be eminently useful, will resume his natural position in the Whig ranks, can hardly be doubted.

A Nefarious Business.

For some time past the small clique of Loco-Focos and utterly abandoned renegades who form the Tyler body-guard in this City, have been busi ly engaged in procuring the removal of Whigs from our City Custom House and the appointment of Loco-Focos in their places. The business goes on swimmingly; two-thirds of the operatives having procured for themselves comfortable places, and the remainder having assurances of like reward at an early day. Mr. James L. Curtis, who rose like a meteor on the political horison, has, for presiding at two or three Tyler Meetings, obtained the Consulship at Rio, and so with the rest down to nightmen at the Custom House. 'The work goes bravely on.'

There is one part of the business which we can not but regard with loathing and execration. Good, high-hearted Whigs, who have thus been driven from office by Loco-Focoism, have thereupon been honored with letters from Loco-Focos, condoling with them on their removal by Whig ingratitude, and reminding them that they had predicted the Whigs would so serve them! Is not this the superlative of depravity? We have been shown

Another infernal machination was set on foot yesterday-we are informed by the descendant of Iscariot who presides over 'The Union.' A paper was circulated through the Custom House and among its officers, setting forth an approval of the last Veto, and every man required to sign it. Those who refused were of course marked for speedy execution. This is called a free country. and under an Administration pledged to put a stop to official interference in politics! Was there ever so deceived and outraged a People?

The Richest Joke Yet. Our friend Robert Tyler, son and Private Secretary of the President, was here a few days since, very deeply engaged in Political arragements and negotiations. In one of his conferences with certain Loco-Foco managers, he innocently and modestly observed that his father would submit his claims for a reelection to a Democratic National Convention.-The Kinderhookers screwed their faces into an agonizing solemnity during the brief remainder of the conference, but the way they guffawed as soon as they got out of sight was possitively dangerous. Happily, no blood-vessels

The hoary reprobate of The Union, instead of publishing any statement or testimony sustaining his reiterated falsehoods, says he has the names of three men, including the landlord of the house! Doubtless he has names enough, or can counterfeit them; but what is that to the purpose? What do his men say? There is no man living who will Mexican wiles. The Government has received a sustain what he has stated with regard to us, large supply of powder and lead from the United and he stands before the public a convicted and wilful calumniator.

The Madisonian contradicts our statement that Hon. S. M. STILWELL carried out despatches for the Treasury Department. Our statement was made on the authority of one of the leading Tyler men of this City, and one whose peculiar position in the present times renders him good authority in tters relating to the Administration.

The Veto, &c. in Congress. Private Correspondence of the Editor.

House of Representatives, Aug. 10, 1842. Mr. Adams has just concluded an able and ineresting speech upon the Veto Message. The galleries were thronged with anxious spectators, and the members of the House crowded around him. No man exerts so powerful an influence in the House as John Quincy Adams. It is a salutary influence, too. He maved to refer the subject to a Select Committee. The Veto, though generally anticipated, has aroused a deep feeling here. It will

for some time spread dismay throughout the Country. What will Congress do now! is an inquiry often made. I answer, Congress will do nothing in relation to a Tariff at this Session, only, because it can do nothing. It is fairly to be inferred from the Veto Message, that Capt. Tyler would veto the bill again, with the Land clause stricken out. At present he will approve no bill which gives Protection to the Labor and Enterprise of the Country. His thoughts are bent on the succession and, looking to Southern support, he will turn his back upon the interests of the North.

John Tyler has betrayed his friends and abandoned the interests of the Country. He has thought proper to make an issue with the People. I trust they are prepared to meet it. Congress has redeemed its pledges to the People-it has exerted all its powers for the restoration of Prosperity to the Country. In the language of Mr. Adams John Tyler could have given us Commerce, Trade, Prosperity and Honor, by approving the Tariff bill. He has paralyzed the action of Congressdefeated all its measures-and blasted the high hopes of the People. Let these who are in favor of Free Trade and Direct Taxation, encourage John Tyler in his new alliance with Loco-Focoism. Let those who are in favor of Protection to American Industry stand firm, and be not discouraged. Despondency will give way. The energy of the American People will overcome all obstacles, and their patriotism will teach John Tyler that Freemen are not yet prepared to submit to Executive Yours truly.

Jobbing and the Democratic Review.

The Morning Post (late New Era) of yesterday copies from the Philadelphia North American a paragraph in relation to the official Jobbing at Washington by which the 'Democratic' was so objectionably nourished, and says:

"Had the North American looked at the Tribune attentively, it would have seen that its charges against the Review were amply refuted by the editor. The Review has never had a cent from the Treasury, if we understand the matter." Now it gives us no pleasure to allude to this

matter, but the Post compels us to say that this professed 'Correction' is grossly incorrect. The Tribune has contained nothing like what is here stated. Mr. O'Sullivan did indeed state that he had no personal knowledge of the business operations of his former partner, Mr. Langtree, in Washington, and that a former Committee of Congress had declared Mr. Clerk Garland's bargains with that gentleman perfectly fair and regular .-What does all this amount to? Does it at all controvert the facts developed in Mr. Linn's late Re port? Certainly not.

We were some time since put in possession of other facts strengly corroborating those thus developed. We are assured that Mr. Langtree was offered \$5,000 cash in hand for his Stationery contract with Mr. Garland in behalf of Congress, which he very naturally refused, as it was worth \$7,000 and over. Again, we are assured that a job of Lithography was given him by Mr. Garland, which he sold out of hand to a Clerk in the Public service (no lithographer) for \$1,000 in cash, who of course made a farther profit out of the Government and the actual lithographer. Is this according to Gunter?

But again: Mr. O'Sullivan, as proprietor of the Democratic Review,' is now, if we are not misinformed, the appointed Printer of the Decisions &c. of the Supreme Court of the United States, at a price which withdraws a large sum of money annually from the National Treasury to sustain his partisan periodical. He is no Printer, and of course employs a Printer to do the work, reserving a 75; Eggs 10 a 12 per dozen; Apples 3 a 16 a liberal profit to himself. Against this, also, we protest, as an invasion of the just rights of actual printers, as a gouge on the Treasury. There is no chance, in our view, for him to make any money fairly in this way. If the Government pays only fair price, the whole of that price should go to the man who does the work. It is only by an invasion of the just rights of the craft, added to an imposition on the Treasury that a lawyer-Editor can make a

profit between them. These remarks are made in all kindness to Mr. O'Sullivan whom we respect and esteem. We blame him and have blamed him nothing in all this matter. If public officers choose to employ him to do a job of printing or lithography or to purvey stationery, and he can make a profit by it, we certainly cannot ask or expect, as the world goes. that he will refuse. But those officers who resort to this method of sustaining a partizan engine out of the Public Treasury are guilty of a gross breach of duty, involving a most pernicious example, and

ALABAMA .- Campbell (Loco) is elected to the Legislature after all, by 5 majority over McAlpin, lowest Whig. The precinct where it was supposed no poll was held has turned the scale. The other Whig candidates are elected: average majority 200. The following is the aggregate vote: *Wm. D. Dunn....1290 *J. A. Campbell.1167

for this we denounce them.

Antouga 1-11

*Erwin....1200 Holland .. 1050 *McCoy ... 1191 Holmes.. 1028 R. C. McAlpin....1162 Waters .. 899

*Elected. Baldwin has elected a Loco by 11. Whigs Elected. Mobile 3 Mobile.....1 Montgomery2 Montgomery....1 Dallas.....1 Dallas 1 Talladega3 Baldwin1 Butler.....1 Butler 1

Antouga....1

Lowndes 2-11

CAMPEACHY .- Dates from Campeachy to the 17th ult. have been received at New-Orleans. Particulars of the capture of the schooner Yucataco by the Mexicans are given, from which it appears that the Mexicans had been hanging about Campeachy for some time in the guise of smugglers, concealing their real intent until a favorable opportunity offered, when they attacked the schooner with several boats and towed her to sea. The occurrence will have the effect of keeping the people of Yucatan on their guard against States, in anticipation of the intended invasion of the peninsula by Santa Aña.

F John K. Beekman of this city died on the 8th at his summer residence in Saratoga, in the 66th year of his age.

KF Gen. FREDERICK HAWBRIGHT of Lancaster is proposed for Loco-Foco Governor of Pennsylvania in 1844!

Grounds of the Veto.

To the Editor of the Tribune . The two following paragraphs are taken from

John Tyler's last Veto: "At the opening of the Extra Session, upward of twelve months ago, sharing fully in the general hope of returning prosperity and credit, I recommended such a distribution; but that recommendation was even then expressly coupied with the condition that the duties on imports should not exceed

be sufficient, in itself, to induce me to return the bill to the House with my objections. By uniting two subjects so incompruous as Turiff and Distribution, it inevitably makes the fate of the one dependent upon that of the other in future contests, forest. ontests of party." By the first it appears that he recommends two

neasures to be coupled together which are by the last considered so incongruous as to be good cause for returning a bill; and yet he signed a law where they were coupled together; and when a law was before him which in its 27th section separated them, so that hereafter no allusion need ever be had to either, except as independent measures, to stand or fall on their several merits, he vetoed it, and assigned the carrying his own recommendation into effect as a reason for so doing! Can any thing be said but-OH, Consistency! OH, Con-SCIENCE! OH. JOHN TYLER!

The Veto-Mechanics, Mobs, Markets, &c. in Philadelphia.

Correspondence of The Tribune.
PHILADELPHIA, August 10, 1842. The Veto, though looked for, is astounding. The nutterings and threatenings had been heard in the distance, but the peal has broken with a startling effect nevertheless. Those who have been lingerng along in hopes of seeing some way open by which they might earn an honest subsistence, as ell as those who are in business, stand aghast at he monstrous auducity of this daring and bold dehance of the will of Congress, this contempt for e Sovereignty of the People. Why is it? How dare a mun of yesterday, who has not a particle of the confidence of either of the two great parties of he country; who is unesteemed and uncared for, and wields his rod of iron over a suffering people, by an afflicting dispensation of Heaven; how dare such a man put his foot upon the laws of his country and prate of his conscience? It is not ignorance; for the voice of the People has sounded the knowledge in his ears; and within a week he was told, by one in whose integrity he was bound to place reliance, that to sign that bill would in twen--four hours' time be to restore confidence to the and; to restore business, to elevate the country from the melancholy depression into which doubt and distrust had plunged her. The age, experience and standing of John Quincy Adams were entitled to consideration in a matter of vast importance to the country, but his counsels were contemned and the dictation of a most treasonable ruler hurls defiance at the People and insults them through their representatives. It is a high-handed assumption which spreads alarm through our business circles.

There is a perfect stagnation in every thing, and not a particle of news of any sort stirring. Contrary to the general impression, I find State law of March, 1341, renders the County liable for damages done by the destruction of property by mobs. The Locos from the County did attempt have that law expunged after the burning of Pennsylvania Hall; but, to the chagrin of many, it stands, and the County must foot the bill for the Hall, the Church, and other property destroyed last week.

The discharged mechanics at our Navy Yard were paid off yesterday for the months of May and June, and the balance is promised. They have also the promise of building the steame Princeton, which will be a most seasonable help to the poor fellows; but it must be seen, I suppose, how the Veto operates.

A colored woman gave herself up yesterday as an absconding slave from Maryland. Surprising as it may seem, it was really a free, voluntary surrender of herself, duly made before Judge Randall in the United States District Court, and home she

The Reading Railroad, which has just gone into in the coal line. Upward of 40 vessels are load- is, that the proceedings of the Police Magistrates ing at the splendid depot of the Company on the Delaware, where the arrangements are so complete that a clever-sized brig may be filled up in half a day. Their coal retails now at \$3 25 a and the Judges in the regular performance of their \$4 25 per ton.

Your ladies may judge of the difference in the New-York and Philadelphia Markets by a few prices in ours, viz : Beef, best, 9 a 12 cents ; Veal 4 a 7; Mutton 3 a 5; Butter 17 a 19; Fowls 50 cents per peck; Pears do.; Tomatoes 16 cents per peck; Green Corn 8 a 10 cents per dozen.

The Post Office in Ningara co. heretofore known as the Royalton Centre P. O. is now named Royalton. The name of that formerly called Royalton in the same county has been changed to

The Richmond Compiler says that the prosspects for the tobacco crop in that region are rather

Col. ALBERT G. BARROW died in West Feliciana, La., on the 25th ult.

THIEVES KILLED .- A notorious horse and negro thief named Metcalf was recently shot at Fort Jesup. It was ascertained that he had a house on the Toro which was the rendezvous of a gang of robbers, and that another notorious character named James Strickland, alias 'Tiger Jim,' was there. A party consisting of some citizens and a few dragoons from Fort Jesup immediately proceeded to the place, waited in ambush during the might, and seeing Strickland in the morning, ordered him to vield. He attempted to get away, but was instantly shot. The house was filled with arms. A slave stolen last August was found a short distance from the house. "Thus," says the Natchitoches Reporter, "two of the most hardened wretches on the frontier have met their deserts at last. 'Tiger Jim' last summer was one of those who perpetrated so many atrocities in Shelby and Harrison Counties, Texas. He then barely escaped with his life, having been shot at and wounded. Finding Texas too hot for him, he came back to his old haunts on this side of the Saoine. It is to be hoped that the whold gang will now disappear. They have carried on a system of plunder along the frontier for many years. [N. O. Picayune.

ACCIDENT FROM INTEMPERANCE.-The train from New-York last night, were detained for a short time, by a lamentable accident, arising from the effects of intemperance. About half a mile beyond Camden, the train ran over the body of a man who was lying stretched across the rails in a beastly state of intoxication, his bottle lying beside him. Both legs were terribly mashed, and his head much injured. He was taken up more dead than alive, brought to the city, and taken to the hospital. We were told that his name was John Kane. [U. S. Gaz.

SUICIDE .- A few days since, a valuable servant, named Scott Short, committed suicide at the Sulphur Springs, where he had been employed us a waiter. The threat of chastisement by the proprietor, for refusing to do certain work, is assigned as the cause for this rash act. He belonged to a family of Tylers in the county of Charles City, by whom be was highly prized.

FIRE AT WEST TROY .- Wednesday morning at about 4 o'clock, the house of the Rev. Mr. Rogers in Troy, took fire from a charcoal furnace and was partially burnt. Out buildings destroyed. Insurance \$400-loss \$300. The fire communicated to the next house, belonging to Mr. N. S. Hollister, which was partially damaged. Fully insured. Probable loss \$200 to \$300.

"I shall be home next Sunday night," the young lady said, when she followed her beau to the door, who seemed to be somewhat wavering in his attachment. "So shall I," was his reply.

Discharges on Habens Corpus-Reforms in the Administration of Justice.

We have been favored with the following plain statement of facts in regard to bailing persons accused of crimes, discharges on Habeas Corpus, &c., in this city. It is from a source which may be implicitly relied on.

Having observed in the city papers frequent omplaints and editorial remarks upon the abuse of the Writ of Habeas Corpus, by the Recorder and Judge Lynch of the Court of Sessions, in letting prisoners out of prison on insufficient bail, I have taken some pains to inquire into the truth of the case, and now submit to you the result of my investigations. I have been a long time conversant with pro

eedings at the Police Office, and have been frequently present at the office of the Recorder and udge Lynch when they have been engaged in he examination of bail as to their sufficiency. I recellect, soon after the re-organization of the Criminal Court, I was surprised at the scrutiny which was made by Judge Lynch in examining oail as to their sufficiency, and the manner in which he required the bail in suspicious cases to detail the property of which they were possessed, all which was taken in the form of a deposition, so that if it was untrue the party could be indicted for perjury; indeed, such practice has become requent with the Judges of the Sessions-the good effect of which has been, that by the example thus set to the Police Office an entire change has been produced in the character of bail which is returned to that Court; and as evidence of the careless and indifferent manner in which that business was transacted at the Police Office before the re-organization of the Court of Sessions, I beg eave to state facts taken from a report or account filed by Mr. Whiting, District Attorney, in January, 1841, in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas: From January, 1840, to January 1841, Mr. Whiting commenced upwards of 700 suits on recognizances amounting to upwards of \$190,000. In upwards of 300 of those cases, the defendants could not be found and out of all the remaining suits not one dollar has ever been realized by the Treasury of the city. From this it would appear that probably four or ive hundred persons, in that year only who were indicted, and probably most of them guilty, escaped punishment, and yet nothing was realized by the Treasury from their bail. What other inference can be drawn? What a number of criminals were thus left at large to prev upon the community!-Now mark the contrast: The new organization of the Court went fully into operation in the Spring of 1841. For more than a year past, when recognizances were forfeited the Court caused a reference to the Clerk to inquire into the sufficiency of the sureties, and directed the Clerk to inquire of each Magistrate before whom recognizances were taken, as to their sufficiency; acting under this system it is found that a large proportion of the recognizances now taken are considered good, and that instead of at the rate of upwards of 450 forfeitures per annum, as it was during the Recordership of Recorder Morris, the number of recognizances forfeited in the whole during the last six months has been only 83! In all cases where there were doubts as to the solvency of the sureties, the new Court has issued bench warrants against the defendants, and thereby saved to the City a large sum of money, which they have heretofore disbursed for prosecuting recognizances which produced nothing, and in a large proportion of these prevented the criminals from escaping trial and conviction as had heretofore happened.

A clamor has been raised, and false and scurril ous statements published, that those Judges have abused the discretion vested in them and let loose vagrants and vagabouds on the community. A clamor originally got up from mere partisan feeling, and for the purpose of casting odium on the re-organization of the Criminal Courts as a Whig measure; but since then, the charge has been repeated, without a shadow of proof, by those who, ware of the dishonest motive of the clamor should not have permitted themselves to be instrumental in giving an increased circulation to so unfounded an accusation. The real truth of the case had been so erroneous, irregular, and illegal, that in some very few instances vagrants by their counsel availed themselves of those errors and defects duties, upon habeas corpus were compelled to discharge them, assigning in detail the grounds of such discharge. Not a single instance has occured in which their acts have been overruled or set aside. In the progress of those investigations it was discovered that while loud complaints were made against the Judges for discharging those few vagrants for legal defects in the proceedings against them, the Police Magistrates and Aldermen of the City were in the habit of discharging convicted vagrants from prison before the term of their sentence expired, without any authority of law, and without assigning any reason for such acts. One of the Judges, as I was informed, frequently remonstrated against so flagrant an abuse, but it continued until the grand denouement in April last, when upwards of seventy were discharged from the Penitentiary, immediately previous to the Election, for what purpose and with what view, may hereafter be made to appear, if the constituted authorities discharge their duty in pursuance of a call made upon them by a late presentment of the Grand Jury. Notwithstanding these abuses, in order to divert public attention from the great causes of complaint, the public is amused by attacks on the Judges of Court of Sassions. To conclude. I venture to say, and I challenge contra diction, that for one case that has occurred, where insufficient bail has been taken by either of the Judges of the Court of Sessions, since the re-organization of the Court, more than one hundred can be found, during the two years preceeding, in which justice has been defeated by the acts of the Police Magistrates and the late Recorder. I purpose to investigate this subject more fully on a future occasion, and am admonished by the length of this article that I am trespassing too much on

your indulgence. We have much satisfaction in stating that the proposed canal, connecting the waters of Mississiquoi Bay with the River Richelieu, and to which we referred a short time back, has been favorably reported on by the Board of Works, and that a gentleman named Fleining, a surveyor, has bee appointed to make the necessary survey and [Montreal Courier.

We learn by the ' Maid of Arkansas,' that neavy rains have visited the neighborhoods of Natchez, Vicksburgh, and probably the greater part of Mississippi. They have been productive of much damage by beating out the bolls already opened, and rotting those about to open. It is said that if these rains should cease now, the cotton crop in that State would be enormous. [N. O. Bulletin.

IF A promising lad, aged thirteen years, son of Mr. J. McCabe, of the package express office, of this city, was drowned yesterday afternoon while bathing at Brooklyn, opposite Peck-stip ferry Although the little fellow could swim, he was carried out by the strength of the tide, and drowned. His afflicted parents offer a reward of twenty dollars for the recovery of his body. Com. Adv.

INTEREST ON THE LOAN .- We are authorized to state that the interest which has accrued to the 1st of July, ult., upon stock issued under the last Loan, will be paid at the different agencies of the Department, in Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New-York and Boston. [Madisonian.

FIRE AT Avon Springs .- A fire broke out in he barn of Knickerbacker Hall, kept by D. Knickerbacker, on Friday morning last. The barn was entirely consumed, together with two or three horses, with some other property, the amount of which we have not learned. The barn was locked at the time, which leads to the suspicion that it was the work of an incendiary. [Genesee Rep. BY THIS MORNING'S MAIL.

Mr. Adams's Speech-Another Tariff Bill -Spirit of the House, &c.

Correspondence of The Tribune. Washington, Wednesday night, August 10, 1842. You will have seen the details of the doings of the House to-day in your regular reports. Mr ADAMS's Speech upon the Veto was a masterly effort, but limited as it necessarily was by the one hour rule, it was but the mere fore-shadowing of what may be expected from him when, as Chairman of the Select Committee, to whom the Vete Message was referred, he reports at length, as he will do to-morrow or next day.

I am glad to be able to inform you that notwith standing the discouragements and baffling reverse: which have met the Whigs in Congress at every step since they have come into power-notwith standing the resentment and disgust entertained by all of them at the last act of the President ANOTHER EFFORT WILL BE MADE TO ACCOMPLISE THE PASSAGE OF A TARIFF. Three hours ago did not believe it possible that such an object could be effected; but steps have been taken to-nigh sufficient to convince me that a Tariff bill. tempo rary, probably, will be reported and passed, (and I hope, signed.) saving the lands to the Stateand giving all the Protection which can be derived from 20 per cent, upon the best plan of valuation that can be devised by the wisest and most practical men here. This is not all the country needs, but it is much better than nothing, and places us in a good position before the People.

Should a majority of our friends agree to the plan determined upon to-night in Committee, you may expect a bill to be introduced to-morrow, and hurried through without delay, and so soon as it is sent to the President it will be left with him to sign it or keep it, as he pleases, for Congress wil not wait a day after the bill is placed in his hands. but adjourn at once.

If this course is pursued, all honor will be due to our friends is Congress, who, though bruised are not broken-baffled, but not defeated; but sti determined, while they maintain the principle of independent legislation, to protect and defend the interests of the country to the uttermost.

> Western Elections. Correspondence of The Tribune. BALTIMORE, Thursday Morning, 3 o'clock.

I have a number of returns from the West thi morning, which I send below. KENTUCKY .- The contest here is, as I have said

before, about Relief Laws. It is impossible to make out from the reports in the Louisville papers which party has succeeded, but it is certain that the Relief party will be very strong, if not in a ma-

Missouri-I have the St. Louis papers of Tuesday the 2d inst. The voting continues two days. At the close of the polls on the first day. the vote in St. Louis county stood-

INDIANA .- The news in vesterday's Globe wil have informed you of the unexpected falling off in several Whig Counties, to which I alluded in my letter of yesterday morning. The error in Marion County altered the face of things much, and the other reports were any thing but encouraging. The mai this morning brings us Whigs advices from Indianapolis and from other counties. I send you the returns received.

INDIANA SENATE. - The following Districts

have been heard from : 1842. 1841. 1842. 1841. W. Lf. Monroe, &c....1 1 Hendricks1 1 . . Putnam.....1
Jackson,&c....
1 Tippecanoe1
1 Warren, &c....1 Vermillion.....1 Johnson.....

This gives the Loco-Focos a gain of one, and leaves three Districts to be heard from. The Senate will certainly be Whig. At worst, it can

HOWSE OF DELEGATES. 1842. 1841. W. Lf. W. Lf. Counties. W. Lf. W. Lf. Counties. W Jefferson. 2 Dearborne Harrison2 Brown.....1 Crawford.....1 Crawford ... Clinton ... Clinton ... Clinton ... Delaware ... 1 Gibson ... 1 Green ... Hamilton ... 1 Inckson ... Randolph..... 1 Jackson Jennings.....1 1 Knox Shelby1 Johnson..... Hendricks1 Lawrence Lawrence 2
Morgan ...

Madison 2
Orange 2
Ripley ...

I St. Joseph 1
Vauderberg 1
Warrick Montgomery... Boone Bartholomew .. Warrick

You will see by this that if these returns be correct the Whigs have gained three members. There is some dispute, however, about several of them. The counties to be heard from elect 22 members It will be a close business in the Legislative joint

[The Globe has a report from Cass, Marshall and Fulton Counties, giving a gain of two to Ed. Tr.]

NORTH CAROLINA .- We have a few farther re turns, but as the Loco-Focos concede us the Gov ernor and we knock under as to the Legislature there is no use in giving them. The vote on the Governor shows where the strength lies, in spite of the extraordinary luck of our opponents in the Legislature. They will have forty Members by majorities ranging from 2 to 75 votes.

The returns we have received since our last give us 3 of the 4 Members in Chatham, and the Locos all in Stokes and Surry. They have carried Wayne, Greene, Lenoir, Caswell, Edgecombe, Duplin and Onslew, as a matter of course. Their majority in Joint Ballot will not go below 20, and may reach 30. So look out for Gerrymandering of a tall order, and the most bitter instructions to the Whig U. S. Senators.

ILLINOIS .- Of course, the Locos retain this State by a strong majority. Ford, for Governor, has doubtless 5,000 to 10,000. The following are all the returns which have reached us:

Ford's m		aj. Duncan's ma	
Cook	. 600	Winebago.	15
Will	250		11
Lasalle	600	08.01111	
De Kalb	68	Total	26
Kane	225	Ford's do.	
Kendall	25	220017-0017-9	
Stephenson	11	Ford ahead	179
Peoria	.100		
Edgar	. 80		
Joe Daviess	. 100		

In these Counties, Van Buren had in '36 but 936 majority; in the whole State 1,640. So far, we have heard of some thirty Loco-Focos

elected to the Legislature. Whigs 0. NAVAL .- The U. S. frigate Macedonian, Com.

Wilkinson, from Pensacola, anchored on Tuesday in Hampton Reads.

Mr. Adams-Select Commission - Vary Bill. Correspondence of The Th. one.

WASHINGTON, August 10th, 1842. In the House, after some unimportant busiess, the report of the Committee on Indian Afairs, consuring the Secretary of War for declining to communicate the report on the alleged Chernkee frauds, was taken up and advocated during the hour by Mrs. CARUTHERS, who inculpated the Secretary, charging him with usurpation in withnolding information called for by the House, &c. The previous question was ordered, and the subect laid over.

The VETO MESSAGE was then taken up, a large audience having assembled in anticipation of the

Mr. ADAMS occupied the first hour, mani,

festing on this occasion of excitement a correspending additional warmth to that usually displayed ov him: he said that the war had now begunthat the issue was complete between the Legislative and Executive branches of Government, and that the resort must now be to the God of battles assuming the position that there was nothing further to take place between this branch of Government and the Executive at this session, (which is was his opinion could not be done without disgrace.) he proceeded to review the proceedings of he Executive and of Congress, since the commence. ment of the Extra Session with the view to an inquiry where the prostration of the public interests had originated. The Bankrupt act, that great measure of relief to the suffering portion of the comnunity, had been enacted-with the concurrence ie acknowledged of the President. He next referred o the establishment as far as the action of Congress was concerned, of a National Bank, that great and indispensable measure to the prosperity if the country, the support of which was one of the principles on which the Whig party came into power, and to the act of the President thereon. reventing any relief to the people; to the passage of the second Bank bill, which taken from the President's hand in such form as it was understood authentically it would be approved by him, was passed and-another veto came! it was "Veto AND DITTO." Touching then upon the "Vetous. der a mask" of the Apportionment bill, he came to the vetoes on the two Tariff bills-the passage of which he said completed the system of Whis principles in the two Houses.

On the President rested the responsibility of defeating the action of this Congress which had done more for the good of the country than any Congress that had preceded it, and which had secomplished, in the face of the most adverse circumstances, all for the country within their power. He referred to the charges that had been made against this Congress-that it had been engaged in President making, and occasioned a burst of laughter by saying that the Whig party stood or vantage ground of their opponents, having but one candidate, whereas on the other side were several -he knew it, for he had seen it in print! It was known, he said, that within twenty-four hours after the call of the Democratic party at the White House, on the night of the first veto on the bank bill, a determination had been formed by the present occupant of the White House to become President per se [laughter] as was manifest from his every act since that time.

Mr. A. concluded by moving to refer the message and bill to a Select Committee of thirteen members, with instructions to report thereon. Mr. FOSTER of Ga. raised the point that this was not in order it being the duty of the House under the Constitution forthwith to proceed to re-consider the bill. The SPEAKER over-ruled the point; an appeal was taken from the decision and debated a great length by Messrs. WISE, CUSHING and others and finally laid on the table.

Mr. ADAMS then modified his motion so as oals to refer the message of the President. On this Mr. Wise removed the point of order and succeeded in repeating the debate. The appeal was laid on the table on motion of Mr. FILLMORE.

On the motion to refer the Message Mr. Mos-GAN, remarking that a report would scon be make moved the previous question.

The question was taken and the Message wa referred, by Yeas 103, Nays 84, to a Select Committee of thirteen Members, at the head of which will be Mr. Adams, whose report will be looked for with much interest.

The bill then coming up for reconsideration Mr. Coorer of Pa. moved to lay it on the table. The bill was laid on the table, Yeas 97, Nays 73, under the decision of the Speaker that it can

be taken up at any time by the vote of a majority, and with the understanding that speedy action will be taken upon it. A communication was received from the Trasury Department in answer to the call of the House of yesterday, stating the amount received

since the 30th June last by the Collectors of Cutoms on bonds at \$1,494,379, and cash duties The House then, in Committee of Whole, took up the bill to provide for the payment of horsesuit

other property lost in the military service of the !. States and soon were left without a quorum. The time was consumed with delays on this account and with some other unimportant business till # journment at a late hour. In SENATE, the following bills, after some de

cussion, were passed: to grant pre-emption right to settlers on the Dubuque claim in Iowa; to @ tend the time within which the duty on certain railroad iron for Michigan may be remitted; # to extend and regulate the Navy rations.

Mr. Rives, from the Committee on Foreign A fairs, reported on certain memorials, some tim since referred to that Committee, on the subject of claims against Mexico. The bill to regulate the pay and emolaments #

pursers and warrant officers in the Navy, was dered to a third reading. The bill authorizing the Secretary of the Nan

to contract for the building of eight steam vessels and appropriating therefor one million of dollars, was laid on the table. The Senate went into Executive session.

CASUALTY. - A lad named Zebedee Farren about 11 yearn old, son of Mr. Samuel Farren, was drowned yesterday while bathing in Mill Rise, near the railroad bridge. His body was not reo

vered until this morning. [N. H. Herald Going into SLAVERY .- A black woman, a slave, who some years since ran away from the South made application yesterday to Judge Randil of the U.S. Court, for a certificate to return to be master. After the hearing of a witness as to be identity as a slave of the same who appeared her owner, the certificate was granted, and shelf

[Phila. Ledger. WHOOPING COUGH .- The Cecil (Md.) Democra says :-" We are informed that the whooping coul is raging in the lower part of this county, to" alarming extent, some families having lost the and four children in the course of a week. Of nformant says nearly all the children in that neigh borhood are afflicted with this most distressing de

Divorce Case-Mistake Corrected. To the Editor of The Tribune :

Your reporter will find, if he will take the trouble to the amine into the case of Levison's (the proprieter of the Harter's Red Drop) Divorce that occurred on the 9th inst, the the little boy is to be placed at a boarding school in the chard of a responsible guardian, appointed by the court after b ing selected by the parties, and likewise to be under their mediate care of his father. He will also find that the charge in regard to this young lady, whose name is so reckless handled, is unsubstantiated and entirely groundless, origin ting in the brain of this now Washingtonian, woman, simp because the writer at one time boarded in this young indy family. I will also state, merely to show how easy a mount tain can be made of a molchill, that the reason the petitis reads Levingston is simply because the gentleman who pe formed the marriage ceremony mistakenly understood so. I cannot express the gratitude I feel now that my ind

and grievous domestic troubles have at last ended. U. LEVISON. Very respectfully,